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Israel Bonds**

TUESDAY,
AUGUST 16, 1955

THE JERUSALEM POST

Marginal Column
By ARYAH RUBINSTEIN

16 Killed in 'Peaceful' March on Goa Enclave

If it were now three weeks before the elections instead of three weeks later, the Government's decision to postpone acceptance of the Guri Committee's report would undoubtedly have been attributed to "politics." One of the reasons for the postponement, the Government spokesman said, was the request of the Civil Service Union that it be given an opportunity to present wage demands on behalf of the civil servants in the lower grades and it is hardly conceivable that he would have made this statement if the Government had already decided to grant that group some kind of increase. After all, there are many more civil servants in grades 7-15 than in grades 1-6, and votes are votes.

UNTIL a week or ten days ago there was no talk at all of higher pay for lower grades. Even before the Guri Committee's interim report was issued in June, it was common knowledge that the Government was occupying itself with the exclusion of all the possible aspects of civil service wage and classification problems, with the question of increasing the differential between the salaries of the higher and the lower grades. And the interim report contained not even a word in favour of a general salary increase for the entire civil service. Newspapers during the past few months were full of stories of the demands of Government physicians and administrative and academic officials, but until the last few days there was no mention of similar activity on the part of the lower grades. One cannot help being a bit sceptical, therefore, at the sudden disappointment of this group as being left out in the cold.

BUT aside from the tactical failure of the lower grades there is the basic question whether there is any justification for a general civil service increase at this time. It should not be forgotten that the senior servants made two main points in presenting their case before the Guri Committee. One was that because of the system of paying the cost-of-living allowance to only a differential of the basic wage the lower and the higher grades had been unfairly reduced. The other was that the differential had been far too low to begin with, as compared with that prevailing in other Western countries. Long ago Mr. Dooley laid down the rule that "it's the bogue when a man says, 'It's the money, it's the principle of the thing' — it's the money. And there is no doubt that the senior officials wanted the money. But over and above this a principle is involved: that there be sufficient incentive for people to prepare themselves professionally and for them to enter Government service. Persons in high Government posts must be compensated for their years of study and must be rewarded for their arduous and responsible duties. This more or less serves the Government's sake than that of the officials. And, to quote an anonymous wit, ever since the Phoenicians invented money, no better way has been found of showing appreciation.

ON the other hand, it is difficult to make out a case for the lower grades. This is not to say, of course, that they are making "enough" money right now. But "enough" is surely a relative term. If a long-term injustice to the senior civil service is finally to be corrected up to a degree — why must this automatically be the signal for the overthrow of the country's wage-freeze policy which has managed to bear up better than could have been anticipated against the stresses and strains of the economy? And why should the Government be expected to cast the first stone in destroying its own po-

N. Korea Asks For Far East Parley

HONG KONG, Monday (Reuter). — North Korean Prime Minister, Mr. Kim Il Sung, has called for a Far Eastern conference to seek the peaceful unification of Korea. New China News Agency reported today.

The conference would be attended by nations concerned with the Korean question, together with the "broad participation of Asian countries," he said.

Premier Kim, who was speaking at a meeting in Pyongyang yesterday celebrating the tenth anniversary of the liberation of Korea, proposed that North and South Korea should undertake to seek a peaceful settlement of the Korean question, Peking Radio reported.

In Seoul, meanwhile, President Syngman Rhee of South Korea today warned his people against resorting to further violence in their campaign against the presence of the United Nations Supervisory Commission. He said that those who used violence would be regarded as "creators of confusion" and would be arrested and punished.

Irish Republican Army Attacks Garrison

RHYL, North Wales, Monday (Reuter). — Five men, presumed to be members of the illegal Irish Republican Army, attacked guards at Kinelmore garrison, near here, early today, 48 hours after a large quantity of arms had been seized in a raid on an armory in Berwick, England.

One of the guards was taken but managed to free himself and give the alarm. The attackers ran off as his whistle was answered by others all over the camp.

Meanwhile, troops and police were pursuing their nation-wide hunt for the gunmen who held up the British Army depot near Reading early on Saturday morning. After trussing up the 18-man guard, the gunmen stole 116 guns and 151,000 rounds of ammunition.

Security officials fear that the raid may signal an outbreak of violence by the I.R.A. which seeks to force the union of Northern Ireland with the Republic of Eire.

JOHNSTON DETERMINED
TO LEAVE NEXT WEEK

WASHINGTON, Monday (INA). — State Department sources today termed a "straw in the wind" the rumour that John Foster Dulles was again asking Mr. John Johnston to postpone until September his visit to the Middle East on water development.

According to these sources, Ambassador Johnston is determined to arrive in the Lebanon next week to begin a series of visits to Arab capitals and Je-

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news-vendor immediately.

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Egypt Proposes Russian Role In Sudan Elections

CAIRO, Monday (Reuter). — Egypt has proposed in a note to Britain that Russia, the Ukraine or some other non-Western power should provide the Chairman of the International Commission to supervise Sudanese self-government.

Cairo, Radio broadcast the note to Britain that Egypt and Britain could not agree on the composition of the Commission. Egypt had decided to refer the matter to the Sudanese Parliament to avoid delay.

The note pointed out that Egypt had originally proposed a commission composed of one Egyptian and two Sudanese representatives, with six or more neutrals.

The British government counter-proposed the formation of a commission of neutrals only which would guide the nation in the Sudanese Government.

A Foreign Office spokesman said in London today that Britain was considering a proposal made last week by Egypt to coincide with the eighth anniversary of Sudan's independence. The proposal has been referred to the Sudanese Parliament to avoid delay.

The leaflets were signed by organizations calling themselves "Black Moon" and "Resistance Youth." Summoned for a general strike had been earlier in Rabat, Fez and Port Lyautey.

Despite last night's appeal for calm by the Resident-General M. Gilbert Grandval, terrorist attacks were reported from many parts of the country.

A bomb exploded in a European-owned shop at Kenifra, in the Meknes region, seriously injuring the owner and causing heavy damage. A tobacco kiosk was burned down in Mazagan and a Moroccan officer was seriously wounded by revolver fire in a Casablanca suburb.

At Oujda, a European traveller waiting in his train at the station was shot dead when a policeman inspected and Morocco exchanged revolver fire.

The Indian Government has said that it will hold the Portuguese authorities responsible for any violent action against unarmed demonstrators.

In New Delhi, Prime Minister Nehru said that the Goa problem would be solved peacefully, and added: "Let nobody be under any delusion that we will march our army in there." There was no sign of fear, he said. He expressed a good wish to Egypt about Suez.

These incidents were considered to be only individual acts, but the authorities believe that the Nationalists have ordered their supporters to avoid demonstrations which might hamper delicate negotiations now going on for the possible formation of a Moroccan Government.

M. Grandval today said he had received a copy of a proposal made on Saturday in Khartoum by Prime Minister Ismail al-Sharabi that Britain should protest to Egypt about infringement of the Sudan

agreement.

After the War, he held various commands including Head of Training Branch and Commander-in-Chief of Training Command. In 1951 he was appointed Commander of the Air Force. He served for advanced study at Oxford University in 1953, where he remained until recently.

He has written several texts on books on military training.

YUGOSLAV TECHNICIANS LEAVE FOR TURKEY

BELGRADE, Monday (Reuter).

Fifty Yugoslav technicians

left for Turkey, where they

are to install telephone and teletype lines, the Yugoslav news agency, Tanjug, reported.

Geneticists Warn of Atom-Peril

GENEVA, Monday (Reuter). — British, American, Norwegian and Danish scientists warned the international "Atoms for Peace" conference, which opened its second and last week

Burning a Hole In His Pocket

GENEVA, Monday (Reuter).

A small specimen of radioactive cobalt has disappeared from the "Atoms for Peace" exhibition here, it was announced today.

Police issued a warning to anyone who might be in possession of the cobalt that it could be harmful.

Although the cobalt was not dangerous, radioactive, it could become harmful if kept in someone's pocket for a length of time.

Professor Tage Kempf, of Denmark, warned that "beyond a definite intensity, the increased radiation present a potential hazard to the human race as Mutants of the species (which can lead to the birth of idiots) could be induced by radiation and there was 'no doubt' that hereditary disease may also be caused by it. The effect of radiation on human beings will increase because mankind will be exposed to more radiation than ever before. Professor Kempf said, calling for the 'most serious and effective precautions' to be taken.

He announced that the World Health Organization was holding an informal meeting here tomorrow to which scientists from 10 countries for Peace Conference had been invited to discuss the problem of a technical agency to coordinate international research on the effects of radiation on man.

Meanwhile, troops and police

were pursuing their nation-wide

hunt for the gunmen who

held up the British Army

depot near Reading early on Saturday morning. After trussing up the 18-man guard, the gunmen stole 116 guns and 151,000 rounds of ammunition.

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An authorization to Israel of

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of animals for breeding has

been announced by the International Cooperation Administra-

tion.

Shishakly Sentenced
20 Years in Jail

DAMASCUS, Monday (Reuter).

A military court here today

sentenced Brigadier-General Adi Shishakly, former President of Syria, to 20 years' rigorous imprisonment and loss of civil rights for his role in the coup d'etat in 1949.

Captain Abdul Hak Shishakly, of the Syrian military police during the Shishakly regime, was given the same sentence on the same charge.

Both men are now in Paris.

They had used torture to force

a confession from the sergeant

held in Damascus Prison alleg-

edly for plotting to assassinate

Shishakly.

Brigadier-General

Shishakly

ousted the aged President Hafiz al-Assad in a coup in 1953,

but in February, 1954, an army

revolt brought the 75-year-old

Assad back to power and Shishakly went into exile.

The Syrian Parliament at its

last session before Thursday's

presidential elections, yesterday

rushed through approval of the

1955-56 regular budget (LSR60.5

million) and a five-year develop-

ment budget (LSR10.5 million).

The development budget in-

cludes the building of a 1,500-

seat airport in Sultan's Valley,

12 kilometers from Damas-

cus, and a railway from Latakia, via Aleppo, to the

Syrian-Iraqi frontier.

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Social & Personal

The Prime Minister yesterday received Sir John Sherrard Bennett, head of the British Middle East Office in Cyprus, who is visiting this country as the new British Ambassador. Mr. John W. Nicholls, also present were Mr. Nissim and Mr. M. Shneerson, of the Foreign Ministry.

The Prime Minister also received Mr. G. Biran of the British Friends of the Technion.

The Prime Minister and Mrs. Biran gave a reception last night in honor of the participants in the International Conference of the Israeli Medical Association.

The Minister of Defense, Mr. David Ben-Gurion, yesterday received the Guatemalan Minister, Mr. Jorge Garcia Granados. Also present was the Director of the Latin American Division of the Foreign Ministry, Mr. Moses.

ARRIVALS: Mrs. D.P. Gottlieb, President of Canadian WIZO, for the sessions of the Economic General Council; Dr. Sophie Rabinoff, Professor of Preventive Medicine and Public Health at New York Medical College, to attend the International Conference of Israel Physicians; Mrs. Leah Dell, recently from a mission for the United Israel Appeal in Sweden and Norway; Mr. and Mrs. Paul Frankenfeld, from Switzerland.

DEPARTURES: Mr. Yehuda Horin, Director of Yakhin-Hanadash and member of the Citrus Marketing Board, on a mission for the Board; Mr. Yosef Milli, Director of the Juvenile Probationary Service for Geneva, to represent the Ministry for Social Welfare at the first U.N. Congress for the Prevention of Crime.

The Brit. U.S. Ambassador to Israel, Mr. James Macdonald, spent Sunday and Monday in Migdal Atzmon and visited places of historical interest in the area.

The Mayor of Tiberias, Mr. Meir Chaikow, was yesterday admitted in the Porish Hospital for medical treatment and examination.

Mr. R. W. Zion, General Manager of American Israeli Paper Mills Ltd., Hadera, has returned from a visit to the United States.

"Eldorado," an original play by Mr. Vigen Moussoian, was performed for the Press at the Odeon Theatre in Tel Aviv last night.

Rina Nikova yesterday presented her Jerusalem. Bailed on the occasion of Air Force Day.

A luncheon was held at the Aharon Eliezer Vocational High School in Hadassah on the occasion of the Second Zionist choir on Sunday. The many distinguished guests were entertained by Mrs. A. Olsan, Chairman, and Mrs. R. Kitzner, Director of the School.

Building Starts On Deaf-Mute Home

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, July 25.—After a long negotiation, building has started in Tel Elyahu here on what is to be the national centre for the Association of the Deaf and Mutes in Israel. The foundation stone for the project was laid a year ago by the wife of the President, Mrs. Eheb Ben-Zvi, on a date which coincided with the Municipality's birthday. According to present plans, part of the Home will be ready for use early next year. Well over a quarter of the £125,000 needed for its construction has been collected, nearly all through private efforts. Mr. Haim Aptekar, General Secretary of the Association, told *The Jerusalem Post* today.

Mrs. Helen Koller, the famous blind and deaf American, has just written to the Association, in reply to its congratulations, on her 70th birthday, saying: "Your news that you were about to build the Home that I have always wanted to build is a real birthday gift to me." She discussed plans for the enterprise when she visited Israel three years ago.

YOUTH ALIYA MOURNS

LOUIS SOBEL'S DEATH

Youth Aliya joined other Jewish organizations in the United States in mourning the untimely death of Louis Sobel and his wife, Mina, who lost their lives in a hurricane that swept the east coast of the U.S. on Saturday. A telegram expressing the deep sense of loss caused by the tragic death was dispatched by the Director of the Youth Aliya Department of the Jewish Agency. Mr. Louis Sobel, yesterday.

Louis Sobel was the Executive Director of Jewish Child Care Association, head of the Advisory Council on Youth of Hadassah, and was distinguished by his devotion to youth immigration enterprises. His wife was an active member of Hadassah. Both visited Israel two years ago on a mission for Hadassah and on the invitation of Youth Aliya in Israel.

A POST OFFICE agency (Class 4) will be opened on Thursday

in the shop of Dov Gross, 49 Rehov HaShomer, Haifa. The agency will handle all post office business and will be open to the public from 8 to 12:30 p.m. on Saturday, and from 8 to 3 p.m. on Friday and the eve of holy days.

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LAW REPORT

The Jerusalem Post

August 16, 1955

In the Supreme Court Sitting As Court of Civil Appeals Before the Deputy President (Justice Chaskin), Justices Gottein and Wilensky.

The Ben-Zion Family, Appellants v. The Director of the Land Betterment Tax Department

Further Ruling on Betterment Tax Calculation

The Supreme Court allowed part of an appeal against a decision of the Jerusalem Appeals Committee delivered on April 26, 1955 (Case 41/54).

Dr. Ben-Zion bought a plot of land in 1944 and built a three-story house on it in 1948. In 1950, he added another floor to the house and in 1952 sold the house and property. The Director of the Land Betterment Tax Department regarded the cost of erecting the building as expenses in connection with the payment of the land, decreasing the value of the plot only to the heirs of Dr. Ben-Zion.

Justice Witkin then dealt with the appellants' argument that the value of this particular property had gone up because of improvements effected to other property belonging to them in the vicinity, and before the Director of the Land Betterment Tax Department regarded the cost of erecting the building as expenses in connection with the payment of the land, decreasing the value of the plot only to the heirs of Dr. Ben-Zion.

Justice Witkin agreed with Mr. Ben-Zion that "close to" should be interpreted as being "in the vicinity of" and not necessarily adjacent to, and he entitled to have their expenses in connection with improving other property in the vicinity subtracted from the profit made on the property under consideration. He therefore recommended that the case be returned to the Appeals Committee and the appellants given an opportunity to produce evidence of the outlay expended on these improvements.

No costs were granted. Judgment given on July 31.

Judgment

The judgment of the Supreme Court was delivered by Justice Witkin who referred to a previous judgment delivered by him (C.A. 22/52 P.D. 9/17, see also Jerusalem Post Law Report of February 20, 1952) in which the same question had been at issue, relying on which the Appeals Committee had delivered its decision in the present case.

In that judgment, he had specified three ways in which the profit on a property consisting of a house and plot could be calculated: 1. to regard the cost of building the house as an expense connected with the property; 2. to divide the property into two parts—a house and a plot of land; calculate the profit on each of the separate parts and make two separate calculations for the payment of betterment tax; 3. to add the cost of building the house to the cost of the plot and then this the basic cost price of the property. He had cast the die in favour of the first method.

In the present case, Justice Witkin concluded, Mr. Ben-Zion had produced a fourth method: he suggested adding the cost price of the plot to the cost of building the house in order to calculate the basic cost price of the property. In other words, he suggested that the property as such should be regarded as having been acquired only after the house had been erected on it.

This was done in 1948 when the plot was bought.

Justice Witkin found this argument extremely plausible but not convincing. He held firstly, that it was impossible to agree that the owner's rights in the plot were renewed each time it was attached to a building, and not the land to a building, and this attachment does not change and does not renew the owner's rights to the land.

Secondly, even from a fiscal

point of view, it was the duty of the State to collect taxes on the plot as well as on the building.

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TUESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1955

THE JERUSALEM POST

PAGE THREE

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Hatsa Port	65	55	55	55
Nahariya	65	55	55	55
Tel Aviv Kirya	65	55	55	55
Lydda Airport	65	55	55	55
Jerusalem	65	55	55	55
Beersheba	65	55	55	55
Rehovot	65	55	55	55
Haifa	65	55	55	55
**	**	**	**	**
*A) Maximum at 2 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maximum temperature D) Maximum temp. expected today				

HUNDREDS OF Beersheba residents, seeking refuge from the heat, filled the air-conditioned shop of the Elite chocolate factory, where others there yesterday, the first air-conditioned store in Beersheba.

ANOTHER AUTOMOBILE tire filled with hashish was found on the beach near Nitzanim on Monday and handed to the Migdal Ashkenazi police. The tire contained 150 bags of the drug, each with 20 grams.

TRAIN BETWEEN Haifa and Jerusalem may again run via the "Little Triangle" border to shorten the distance between the two cities by 46 kilometers and 40 minutes travel time. The plan is now being studied by the railway management, and if approved will go into effect before the High Holiday.

FOR ABANDONING his two daughters in the Jerusalem Municipality building, Yitschak Rabin, about 20, was yesterday given a three-month suspended sentence by Magistrate M. Cohen.

A SEARCH for Zvi Libo, 16, of the Marmorek quarter of Ramle, who disappeared from his home at the beginning of this month, was begun yesterday by the police in the Hebron-Ramle area.

600 J.N.F. Labourers May Strike Thursday

The Jerusalem Labour Council is to call out on strike 600 workers employed by the Jewish National Fund if an agreement is not reached by Thursday on higher wages. The Jerusalem Post learns.

The men, employed mainly in the Jerusalem Corridor reafforestation and land reclamation projects, are at present being paid under the "emergency wage" scheme which is about IL 1 lower than the recently adopted IL 8.60 Histadrut minimum pay.

Although the Histadrut abolished "emergency wages" on July 1, the J.N.F. has refused to accept the higher pay which has been approved by the Ministry of Labour, a spokesman for the Council said yesterday. Repeated requests for more pay have brought only one answer from the J.N.F., he claimed.

Mr. Joseph Weitz, head of the Land and Afforestation Department of the J.N.F., told the Jerusalem Post yesterday that the new pay scale applied only to seasoned agricultural workers not to casual labourers, and could be applied to reafforestation and reclamation work only by mutual agreement. The men frequently left the service of the J.N.F. when better wages were offered elsewhere, and returned only to the lower paid work to fill in gaps in other employment. The Directors of the J.N.F. is to meet on Sunday to discuss the situation.

Mekorot: More Water Than Capital Needs

The Jerusalem Municipality is receiving approximately 23,000 cubic metres of water daily although it has only ordered 18,000 cubic metres, a Mekorot spokesman stated yesterday, commenting on the recent shortage of water in the capital.

He indicated that the Municipality had not even notified the firm that a shortage existed, adding that Mekorot was sending as much water to the city as its network could handle.

Mekorot here, for instance, has the pipe line ended at the Jaffa-Central, one of the pumping stations near the Capital. Any disturbances in the supply must have had their source between that point and the city, the spokesman stated.

Adina Seif

Tel Aviv

Oskar Sipper

Ramat Gan

MARRIED

August 18, 1955

The Honors and acquaintances of the late P.M. GINGOLD are cordially invited to attend the corner-stone laying ceremony for a

Bet Tarbut in his name.

The ceremony will be held at Rehov Shvid, Ra'anana, on Wednesday, August 17, at 2:30 p.m. Transportation will be provided by Taxi Merkaz at the Central Bus Station, Tel Aviv, at 2:45 p.m.

Local Council, Ramat Gan, Workers Council, Ramat Gan, Bet Gingold, Building Committee

With profound sorrow we announce the passing away of our beloved

ISRAEL STEINDEVORA STEIN
SECHER FAMILY (Ramat Gan)
SCHARF FAMILY (Haifa)

The funeral has taken place.

KNESSET

(Continued from Page One)
Mapai, and one each from Herut, the General Zionists, the Mizrahi bloc, Abud Ha'avoda, Mapam and the Aguda bloc. The parties to be elected proposed by Mr. Y. Shapiro, was known to have been agreed on in advance by the seven major parties supplying the deputies, but both Mr. E. Ichelov (General Zionists) and Mr. Y. Bodner (Aguda), protested against the arrangement and asked that there should be only four deputies, as in the Second Knesset. Mr. Y. Harari (Progressive) had also asked for four deputies. He said that the Speaker and his assistants, who together form the President, had in the past always been elected for their personal qualities and for the confidence which they commanded among all parties and that it was a mistake to increase their number in order to accommodate the Knesset fraction. For him the Knesset himself was not a Mapai member, but an objective judge who was liked by all.

A partial settlement was reached when a meeting of the Tel Aviv District income tax office this morning, in protest against the Gurim Committee's salary recommendations, will also consider additional payments to physicians where special conditions demand.

The threat of joining the passive strike of State-employed doctors who are now working a seven-hour day, has now been dropped. Instead, the Kupat Holim physicians are continuing "non-cooperation" in the administrative departments, though these measures are of little importance.

A.F. of L. Leaders Expected Tomorrow

TEL AVIV, Monday. — Leading members of various U.S. trade unions affiliated to the American Federation of Labour and Congress of Industrial Organizations are to arrive here on Thursday as guests of the President of the Histadrut.

The arrival of the delegates, hailing from all parts of the U.S., will constitute a new venture in the relations between the labour movements of the two countries. Mr. R. Barkat, head of the Histadrut Executive, and Mr. E. Ichelov, Histadrut representative in the U.S., declared at a press conference here today. The visitors are all prominent in the tax union movement and are influential in their respective states, it was said.

Names of Delegates:

The delegation consists of the following members:

Mr. Anthony Habelson, Representative, Lodge 1227, International Association of Machinists, A.F. of L. (New York); Mr. Eliel Ben Efraim, Arieh Ben Eliezer (Hapoel), Arieh Aron (General Zionist); Aharon Ya'acov (Mizrahi bloc); Israel Barberg (Abud Ha'avoda) and Eliezer (Mizrahi).

The Knesset has also approved a 26-member Organizing Committee which is to meet at 10 o'clock this morning. It will appoint committees whose composition may still be approved at a special plenary session to be held at 17 hours.

Before closing the session, the Speaker thanked the Central Elections Committee and its chairman Justice Agranat, for their excellent work in running the elections "even if some of us are inclined to think that the results of the elections, and some of us are not."

Oriental Bazaar In Zion Square

The rousous shouts of street hawkers and the plaintive wails of alms-seekers—yesterday dominated Zion Square, the busiest intersection of Jerusalem, as more than 30 peddlars and a dozen ragged beggars took up residence attached to the stone walls, forcing pedestrians into the trafficless roadways—only five blocks away from the festive opening of the Knesset.

Business was brisk at half a dozen pavements whose goods, ornate and inexpensive, drew the people on the pavement. Anything small enough to be carried could be purchased from other stands, such as cigarettes, cheap mirrors, combs and sunglasses, shockers, fountain pens and gramophone records. The latter were played for prospective customers to show them that they were real.

One centre of attraction was a hooker, his head floating in a mass of balloons made out of plastic, who sold the balloon-making tools to doting parents for a week.

American Air Cadets Leaving, Ours Due Back Tomorrow

TEL AVIV, Monday. — The U.S. Civil Air Patrol cadets will be leaving for home on Wednesday after three-and-a-half weeks as guests of the Air Force. The Guardsmen, who are experts in the "Baghdad" community, arrived here from Nicosia this morning in two Al planes. Among the passengers were nine members of Youth Aliya. The newcomers will stay in the Shaar Aliya reception camp outside Haifa until their place of settlement is determined.

The five Americans, looking almost as bronzed as aborigines did not mind words in describing their stay in the Holy Land.

They were in town to do some shopping before leaving. There is not a corner of this country which they had not visited, they said. "And it would be grand telling folks at home that we had bathed in four seas"—meaning the Dead Sea, the Red Sea, the Mediterranean and Lake Kinneret.

The boys said they had found that "young people were the same everywhere," but the local high school pupils seem to be more advanced in studies than the Americans of their age. The Americans were particularly impressed by local Gadim-Avir, especially by their gliding activities. It was the first time that CAP cadets had sat in a glider, their escorting officer, Joseph Friedman, said.

The Baptist Chaplain, Captain

Virgil M. Morton, who is accompanying the group on behalf of the C.A.P., said that he had discovered "a great nation" in Israel.

Israel, the boys stated, was very little different from their home town, New York City. They were received by the President.

During their stay, the C.A.P. group handed the keys of several Tennessee towns to Mayors here.

The group last night was given a dinner by Mr. Dan Tokowicz, president of The Jerusalem Post.

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Economic News from Abroad

French Modernisation Plan

The economic resurgence of France is to be pursued vigorously under the Second Modernisation and Re-equipment plan recently approved by Parliament. It aims at a 20 per cent increase in the national product during the next five years, to rise to the standard of 17 per cent by 1967. Agricultural production is to rise by 20 per cent, industrial output by 20 to 30 per cent and house-building by 60 per cent. The cost of the total programme is estimated at 24 billion francs, of which about one-third is to be invested by the central and local governments. What proportion of the funds will be obtained from the taxpayer and what from public loans or bank credits is not known, but the plan of the Government is falling short of the targets set by the Bank of France. The next six months are regarded as the crucial period for the future of Australia's development programmes, which are likely to outrun the capacity of the domestic capital market.

Australia Keeps On Spending

Efforts to curb inflationary pressure in Australia have been but moderately successful to date because of public opposition to the Government's tight money policy, and of friction between the commercial

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THERE is a strong feeling in this country that something must be done to bolster our economy and restore confidence in wages and action. **UNCERTAIN** taken before the situation gets out of hand and we find ourselves one step higher on the inflationary ladder and quite a stretch further away from the vital need of encouragement of popular stability.

Suggested tactics for this stabilization campaign, however, differ widely and in accordance with the economic interests of the various sectors. There is one school of thought, particular mainly in the agricultural and labour sector, which denies the very existence of inflationary pressure (apart from some accumulation of excessive profits in the hands of few importers and manufacturers) and regards the recent increases in vegetables and fruit prices as a natural result of insufficient supply, to be dealt with in the usual way by credits and other assistance to push up production and by some emergency controls and subsidies.

The second approach, adopted mainly in the middle classes, sees the source of evil on the demand side, in the idle funds stemming chiefly from abroad, which accumulate in the hands of the public, and which, out of lack of better opportunities, are likely to be spent on non-essentials and to add oil to every speculative fire. The remedy proposed in these quarters is therefore increased borrowing on suitable terms by productive agencies in order to stimulate the economy.

As a matter of fact, the authorities seem to be proceeding along both courses. They wield price and credit controls, subsidies and allocations of foreign currency for semi-luxuries and thus attempt to prevent a shortage of meat on the touchy food market. At the same time, a whole slate of debenture issues is in the offing at long last, fitted out with everything to gladden an investor's heart, including Government guarantees, linked to the value of the payment terms, an interest rate (for Palestine Electric) of 6.5 per cent, and on top of it all—bearer certificates and the possibility to utilize undelivered "black" money. It is already obvious that these offers will open a wide public response and alleviate the money pressure to some extent. Nevertheless, the feeling remains that all these means fall far short of what is required.

This is the case—not only because these measures will exert their influence only slowly, but also because they fail to take into account several inflationary factors which are operating in our economy. The financial statement that was published recently concerned the fact that during the first quarter of the calendar year the Government was spending almost IL. 16m. a month more than it took in, and it seems that in many development items, expenditure is outrunning estimates. A similar situation is developing in view of the Agency budget, in view of the urgent need to speed up immigration from French North Africa.

The approaching negotiations about wage agreements for 1966 are already throwing their shadow over us, and one wonders who will stand the growing claims for wage rises, aggravated by the increases that are being granted to senior civil servants and professionals. Awareness of the growing difficulties of the state for the development of both agriculture and industry cannot but hinder effective economic planning. If one adds to all this the prospect of a prolonged political interregnum which promises a vigorous fiscal policy for months to come, it is small wonder that the administration is in a bind.

banks and the central bank. The banks have failed to comply with the Federal Institution's request that they keep liquid assets above 25 per cent of deposits and are chagrined by the fact that the Commodity Trading Bank, the offspring of the central bank, has used its favourable liquidity position to expand advances. Public works will be slowed down this year by only five per cent, and nothing has been made in the past six years, but great problems still lie ahead. In the brief years since independence, agricultural settlement has been pushed onto the land now held by the British. Irrigation has been greatly extended as to area and new regions and agricultural output has more than doubled, until today the population is better fed, and more largely from domestic sources.

The area of irrigated crops increased from 297,000 dunams in 1948/49 to 730,000 dunams in 1953/54, or nearly two-and-a-half times. The total value of all agricultural products ("gross value") in constant prices is risen two-and-a-quarter times.

But the picture would be incomplete if it did not also include the equally great problems and the uncompleted tasks that still face us. The problems are predominantly economic. We have put to make ends meet at the present bread price, and press for an increase of the subsidy, the big firms, operating on a three-shift system at full capacity, are earning fair profits. Recently, mills have gone into the business by acquiring existing plants.

Small Bakeries Being Squashed out in Britain

The number of subsidised bakeries in Britain decreased by about 25 per cent between 1946 and 1954 because of declining bread consumption and considerable expansion by the big concern. While small bakeries have put to make ends meet at the present bread price, and press for an increase of the subsidy, the big firms, operating on a three-shift system at full capacity, are earning fair profits. Recently, mills have gone into the business by acquiring existing plants.

South Africa's Citrus

There was no sign of improvement in Turkey's export trade position during the first quarter of the year. Imports were IL. 27m. higher than in the corresponding period of 1954, whereas exports decreased by IL. 2m. As a consequence, the balance of trade improved by over 40 per cent. Trade with imports from the U.S. doubled and West Germany came second, while imports from the U.K. were slower to rise because British exporters were apprehensive about credit risks.

Information on imports obtained by the Central Statistical Bureau shows that the total value of good crops and credit inflation may be curbed somewhat at home by the recent increase in the bank rate from 3 to 4.5 per cent.

MORE GROUNDNUT EXPORTS

LIKE the Association of Citrus Concentrated Producers, where it has caused a severe crisis, the recently formed Israeli Groundnut Association has been discussing a trade mark. The Jerusalem Post is informed. As opposition to the scheme has been expressed by the Ministry of Agriculture, the association, the solution may be found in registration of individual marks combined with uniform central inspection to guarantee basic standards. The question is of particular importance for groundnuts, as Israel produce is still top priority in world markets and account of its superior quality and strict grading, and exporters are anxious to keep their goodwill. The Association comprises most groundnut exporters of both private and labour sectors and has been formed with a view to joint marketing of the produce not joined the Association.

This year's groundnut crop will reach at least 18,000 to 20,000 tons (compared with 15,000 tons last year), of which Israel hoped to export 10,000 tons (compared with 3,500 tons last year). As sufficient quantities of soy beans and other oilseeds have been secured this year for the local oil industry, and enough sunflower (sesame) seeds for halva production, the domestic demand for groundnuts is expected to be moderate and will not interfere with the export programmes.

Israel's Irrigable Lands and Water Resources

By MARION CLAWSON
Extracts from a report about to be published by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Economic Advisory Staff.

THE situation in Israel agricultural today can be summarised—and possibly oversimplified—in a single sentence: great progress in agricultural development has been made in the past six years, but great problems still lie ahead. In the brief years since independence, agricultural settlement has been pushed onto the land now held by the British. Irrigation has been greatly extended as to area and new regions and agricultural output has more than doubled, until today the population is better fed, and more largely from domestic sources.

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But this land is not all equally well-suited to irrigation, largely because of the cost and

practices, the area which can be cultivated is somewhat less. De-

are further classified according to their priority for irrigation, other necessary land uses will slightly less than 2m. dunams reduce the area by 10 per cent; (gross area) fall into Priority A; 1m. dunams fall into Priority B; more than half of this is in the Negev.

Most of this is in the Negev, and some are now irrigated although subject to suitable measures against soil erosion, such as contour ploughing etc. There is a fairly good arable land, excluding roads and other uses, which can be used for general crop production.

Most of this land is irrigable, in the sense that it could be farmed under irrigation if water were available at reasonable cost. In addition, some lands too dry for farming without irrigation are irrigable under the same assumptions. When allowance is made for roads and ditches, and for land difficult to irrigate or marginal if irrigated, the maximum area of irrigable land is reduced from 1.5m. dunams to slightly more than 1.3m. dunams of fairly good irrigable land suited to general crop production. In addition, nearly 1m. dunams more of irrigable land in the coastal plain are suitable for citrus or other plantations.

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